

Without stopping to inquire into the truth of the assertion which is repeated in no less than three geographical, one or the other of which has found a way into nearly, or quite all the School Societies in Connecticut, we have not the least hesitation in avowing our most unqualified disapprobation of the whole thing. A grave and serious charge is made against a respectable body of Christians, and this charge is taught to their own children in the public schools of which our State so proudly boasts. How would Baptists relish such teachings? It must be borne in mind that every child between the age of 4 and 16 years, whether black or white, whether descended from Baptist, Episcopal or Congregational parents, is a stockholder in the School Fund, and has an right to admittance in the public schools upon an equal footing with all others. Would the Baptist consent to have his child taught at the expense of this fund that Baptists were once a vile set of persecutors, or religious fanatic? Would the Congregationalist like to have his child taught even the *whole* truth in relation to the religious persecution of the Puritans?

I had the pleasure, at this place, of baptizing ten, who had been before examined, and accepted as candidates for the ordinance when Br. Wade was at here. One other, a young woman, was examined, and though she appeared quite well at the time, yet as she had been previously disobedient to her parents, it was thought best for her to wait. As

held in Exeter Hall, London, on Thursday, April 10th. After prayer by the Rev. R. W. Overbury, and an address by the Chairman, S. M. Peto, Esq., the Secretary, Rev. Joseph Angus, read the report, of which the following is an abstract:—

"The Society employs agents in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

"In India it supports thirty-nine missionaries and 17 native preachers and teachers. In connection with the Indian churches are 1,678 members, of whom 251 have been added during the last year.—There are also 101 schools, with 3,979 children.

"The members of these churches are nearly all free poor, and yet they have contributed more than £1,200 last year for the support of their pastors. Friends at the different stations have also contributed at least an equal amount towards the support of schools and translations.

"Fifty thousand volumes of scriptures in the Hindustani, Sanscrit, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, and Armenian languages, and one hundred and fifty thousand tracts have been distributed during the year.

executing power of this sort in our own country. of

London, arrived at Berlin with their daughter, | from

... expected to go to Oregon with the est-
... in New York.

The Savannah Ga. News
Parmley, of Connecticut
was drowned in the
the employ of Mr. [unclear]

A white man named
gro in Easton, Fair
but of a whip. The
thened Godfrey's life
was committed har
Godfrey struck in
paper says that the
notice of the affair.
"A worthless, drunk
quiet, inoffensive pe

SPLENDOR OF SEVEN
the village of Utica,
armed with hatchets
an hour completely
Probably their husb
spending their even
gambling. The ladie
ness with which the
dozen such nuisance
a similar manner the
files might stand a b
perance citizens.

The churches in
the sufferers of the
odd fellows raised \$

The citizens of N
building a railroad fr
the Norwich and Wat
nates twelve miles al

The President has
Bill.

New
LECTURES TO YOUNG
We have so frequ
Lectures to Young
issued from the pres
their favor is necessa
nap & Hanseley, the
an edition in the sm
on fine paper and
edges. The book is
rich miniature volu
York press with wh
boudoirs are ornam
respect is in favor of
contents surpass tho
their appearance now
that was about to lo
pursuing his studies
life, next to the Bible
a copy of Hawes' Le
structions for him to
precepts, knowing, if

LITTLELL'S LIVING
Bower's office, east ro
ing.

FORTY FOURTH ANNUAL
SACRAMENTS BAPTIST
It appears by this R
citations, 225 churches
a total of 30,108 mem
baptism during the y
contains the number
dedications, ordina
who have died with
improvement to our
a similar course adopt

THE CHRISTIAN RE
this excellent work ha
as usual, filled with
articles. We have no
examination upon the
the opinion, that it g
reputation. We give b

ARTICLE I. REMARKS
An Article in the B
New Testament in K
Rev. Francis Mason.
History of Baptism.
Stuart on Baptism.
IV. Lectures on the
fied, by Leonard H
Hopkins, D. of the E
V. The Christian Min
the Causes of its Ineff
Bridges. Practical
says. By John Bowd
social Scholarship of
Controversy in Denma
IX. Miscellaneous
cities. Literary Igno

News of
FROM NORWICH—
By the arrival of the
Bonney, of Fair Haven
we have received from
the Rev. Mr. [unclear]
account of a devastat
place has been visit
On the 16th of Marc
tonga, situated in E. I
fied, by Leonard H
The sea had been
on the 15th—the on
the mercury sinking fa
and the 17th it blew a
poured in from the
went a long way to
settlements, carrying d
The rain poured on
the mountains, and w
above two stories, and
the only mission house
and Mrs. Pitman, with
through the sea, some
place of safety, where
the storm on 11 at
morning. The houses
very few exceptions, a
stone chapels, and one
erected, were destroy
houses in torrents and
and plastered with lu
"Avana," are destroy
breadfruit, and other t
while those standing
leafless, and branches

The work of civiliz
ally advancing for
such a check that ten
nearly restore the isla
poured in from the
in respect—New Rep

ARSON—A MAN BE
day morning, Mr. Hun
bridge, took fire at 2 o
S. Leonard, abandoned
been made of his res
the stout one of his
night to prevent the
carrying water, and
body was found, it wou
the attic, and being su
and was, in the morn
of the deceased, Gen
Sunday night in Wat
suspicion of setting the
Trace.

and of the Romish Church to the tem-
perers of Europe, and her want of spiritual
was exhibited in the appointment of the
we, are well set forth in the following pan-
in the English Churchman—Calendar.

the Pope can appoint bishops uncontrol-
be known that the appointment of the
self is subject to a secular Veto! The
himself, the Vicar of Christ, the only one
of the State of Unity, the representative of Christ,
the, the earthly son of the Father, the
of church, *Rei ceteri et terra, et benedictio*
men all knees are to be bowed, and
ord is but the expression of the mind of
of the devotees of the See of Rome wor-

The President has vetoed the River and Harbor
Bill.

The churches in Newport, R. I., raised \$730 for the
the sufferers of the wreck of the Stojek, and the
old fellows raised \$100 for the same object.

The citizens of New London are talking about
building a railroad from that city to connect with
the Norwich and Worcester Railroad which termi-
nates twelve miles above.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has given
notice, that the interest on the State Stocks will
be paid on Saturday at the Pennsylvania Bank.

A son of David Perry, aged 11 years, was drown-
ed in a pond near his home, at Oxford, Conn, on the
13th.

While enjoying a comfortable little *le-té-a-té*, the
young bride on being complimented upon the beau-
ty of a straggling curl which fell gracefully over
her shoulder, informed her spirited protector that
there was enough to love with the curl, and she
would not have him guilty of any excess, she would
therefore clip it off. He remonstrated against so
rash an act. She persisted; he threatened—she
clipped the curl. He knocked her down. She
screamed for assistance, recovered, and while mak-
ing her escape through the door, he missed it, and
she flew at her with his dirk, which missed its aim,
and entered the door with such force as to split off
a large piece of the wood. He then made his es-
cape to his father's liquor-selling establishment,
where, in all probability, he imbibed the innocent
beverage which led to the diabolical act. On his
reaching the tavern, his elder brother kicked him
out of the house, and thus far is the history of this

Our farmers have gotten through their harvest. Ac-
cording to all prices of the state give a light crop
—very much short.

Wheat is not worth with us over 31 1/2 cents
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paper represents Wm. Lloyd Garrison first editor of the first Temperance news established in the world, on the principles of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The work Tribune says this piece of history needs no comment. The first Temperance paper on the subject of total abstinence ever established in the world was published in Boston in 1836-7, just twenty years ago, by Rev. Wm. Collier, a Baptist minister. The cause of temperance has achieved triumphs since that time, and is destined to still greater triumphs.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.—The July number of this excellent work has just come to hand, and is as usual, filled with interesting and entertaining articles. We have not had time to bestow much examination upon the present number, but express our confidence in its merits.

MORE TROOPS.—The steamship Galveston, cleared last evening for Matagorda Bay via Galveston, having on board three companies of Illinois Volunteers. She was to have sailed last evening, but it detained till Monday morning for the purpose of taking Gen. Wood and suite, who are destined to San Antonio de Bexar.

ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS.—The steamboat Hannibal arrived yesterday afternoon from Alton, Ill., with Brig. Gen. Shields, Lieutenant Col. Weatherford and Maj. Warren, and the remainder of the 1st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, who came in the same rank and file. Col. Hardin commands the 1st Regiment.—*N. O. Pic.* July 25.

INSECTION SERVED.—The steamer Hudson has been ordered to call at New Orleans, to receive a cargo of 30,000 members in the State; added to the regular member of the Baptist church.

Ed Mr. Hall had gone up again (he had once been deranged). Her master, like herself, was surprised; and on his speaking with Mr. Hall on the subject, the latter declared his intention of marrying the girl, who he said had taken his fancy by the manner in which she put the coals on. They were married and lived happily. His widow survives him.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.—A deed, executed by the President of Yale College, to a gentleman of Franklin county, Vt., and mailed on the 1st December, 1845, was found in a bundle of papers at a grist mill in Montpelier, Vt., a few days ago, with the letter enveloping it and way bill.

RINDWINN IN WATERFORD.—We are informed that about three miles from this city, on the Hartford turnpike, there have been enacted, within the last week or two, some scenes of the most revolting character.

Receipts for the week ending August 6.

L. Davis, 1 75; Dea. Holmes, 1 83; E. Nettleton, 1 00; Total, \$4 58.

Second Class of Miracles—Bodily Defects.

Trinidad, Windward, S. Washburn & Co., New Hartford, J. Elton, North Canaan.

1. A Blind Man.
2. Two Blind Men.
3. A Man born Blind.
4. Three Blind Beggars.
5. A Man with a withered hand.
6. A Dumb and Deaf Man.
7. An Infirm Woman.
8. Malicious Envy.
9. A Dissened Cripple.
10. General Questions.

Third Class of Miracles—Demoniacs Cured.

1. A Demonic Boy.
2. A Demonic Man.
3. A Demonic Girl.
4. A Demonic Demoniac.
5. Blind and Dumb Demoniacs.
6. Two Gorgenean Demoniacs.
7. General Questions.

Fourth Class of Miracles—The Dead Raised.

1. A Dead Man.
2. A Dead Woman.
3. A Dead Child.
4. A Dead Dog.
5. A Dead Cat.
6. A Dead Horse.
7. A Dead Cow.
8. A Dead Sheep.
9. A Dead Pig.
10. A Dead Chicken.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

IV. Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, by the
Lowell Institute, January, 1844. By Mark
Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College.
V. The Christian Ministry, with an Inquiry into
the Causes of its Inefficiency. By the Rev. Chas.
Bridges. Practical Christianity, in a series of Es-
says. By John Bowdler, Jr., Esq. VI. The Classical
Scholarship of Burke. VII. The Baptist
Controversy in Denmark. VIII. Literary Notices.
IX. Miscellaneous Intelligence. Benevolent So-
cieties. Literary Intelligence.

Col. McIntosh, who has been a frequent visitor at the meetings of their many friends. The family now own three large and beautiful farms, and are about to purchase another, which is valued at \$10,000.—They will not go out to sing for several weeks, wishing for leisure and rest from their European travels.—*Manchester, (N. H.) Am.*

Col. McIntosh, who has been badly wounded in the late battles on the Rio Grande, is now with his brother in Savannah. He is still very feeble, but doing well.

In the steamboat train from New Haven, Satur-

the ball passing by his head and through two panes of glass in a window, the lower part of which was raised in the back part of the house, and his falling has been repeatedly assailed in the same manner as that above mentioned. On one night a strong wind was heard in a field of corn growing near the house, and the wind and gusts were first in the direction. The following morning, search was made upon the corn, and the place found where the ball struck, and close within range of it was found a place where a man had been seated, and a number of cornstalks were found cut and whittled up direct towards the house. The neighborhood just now is much exposed, but

NOTICE.—The Baptist Church in Litchfield
will meet in Association, with the Baptist church
in Norfolk, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock
A. M. Bro. S. Wheeler, of Colebrook, is appointed
Moderator. The Secretary is Bro. A. Gates, of
Swail, his alternate.
Bro. E. D. C. H. Hubbard, D. Baldwin
and ward, are a committee to draft a Constitution and
laws, to present at that meeting.
THOS. BENEDET, Clerk.
Burrington, August 7, 1846.

4. A Harren Tree Tremble.	Since	restored
5. Tempest Calmed.	Since	restored
6. Walking on the Sea.	has	been
7. Great Drought of Fishes.	He	has
8. Wonderful Fishing.	ble	by
9. Tribute Money.	tion,	com
10. General Questions.	stand	ing

Class of Miracles—at and after the Ascension of Christ.

1. The Ascension.	He	has
2. The Day of Pentecost.	Femal	ity
3. The Conversion of Paul.	north	th
4. The Deliverance of Saut.	oreau	us
5. General Questions.	ing,	Plac

Second Class Miracles—Predictions.

1. The Answer.	the	an
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Dr. Carter came to the city of Hartford, he had all the diseases named in his advertisement created the Consumption (pronounced incurable physicians); he has cured Fits, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Asthma of long standing, the cough that often follows a cold, and nothing for; obstinate chronic renal difficulties tested the skill of eminent physicians—completely cured chronic diseases (peculiar to men) that had resisted the skill of the best physicians south. He has cured the Dropsy, The Dolent Rheum, Cutaneous Eruptions of long standing, the Doctor never fails to cure; Liver, Coma and all Bilious diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Rheumatism, Palenation of the Heart, and all the various



In Canton, China, in March last, Rev. D. Bail, American Missionary, and Miss Isabella Robertson, Missionary, left of Edinburgh, Scotland.

In Ridgefield, on the 1st inst, Mr. Bradley Edmunds and Miss Harriet Dickens.

In Westfield, Mass., July 23d, J. R. Gladwin, of East Hadfield, and Phoebe Lusk.

In Wallingford, on the 29th ult, Major John L. Wilcox, of Killingworth, and Miss Harriet Parker, of Wallingford.

In Norwich, on the 2d ult, by Rev. M. H. Rising, Mr. Giles M. Huntley and Miss Diana H. Arnold, both of Norwich.

In Wethersfield, on the 3d inst, Mr. Stephen P. Havens and Miss Harriet Luffield, both of N.

In Norwich, on the 25th ult, by Rev. C. Leflingwell, Mr. Daniel A. Foster, of Madison, and Miss Rebecca B. Beck, of N.

In Cornwall, on the 19th ult, by Rev. A. Gates, Mr. George Goodwin, of Sharon, and Miss Mary J. Butler.

In Sandfield, Mass., on the 22d ult., Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Caleb Bunt, aged 74. She was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist church.

In West Hartford, July 25th, Mervin Orlow, only son of George D. and Lara L. Denning, aged 5 years.

In Bristol, Aug. 1st, Mr. H. Dodge, aged 37.

In New York, on the 25th ult., of consumption, Lydia T. Crafts, aged 17, daughter of the late Gen. Chauncey Crafts.

In Durham, July 21st, G. Bates, Esq., aged 47, on the 15th, Mrs. Lois Parker, aged 74.

In Madison, July 23d of consumption, Miss Mary L. Conklin, youngest daughter of Stephen Conklin, Esq., 21.

In Danbury, July 26th, Mr. F. C. Gage.

In Trumbull, July 22d, of dropsy, Wm. Parmier, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 53.

REV. R. K. BELLAMY, of Danbury, is appointed agent for the Secretary, for that town and vicinity. All business transacted by him on our account, will be duly acknowledged.

RUR & S.

NOTICE.—The Baptist Churches in Erie County will meet in Association, with the Baptist Church in Norfolk, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. B. R. S. Wheeler, of Colebrook, is appointed to preach the introductory sermon; B. R. A. Gates, of Canastota, the moderator.

Also, Bro. E. Doty, A. B. Hubbard, D. Baldwin and J. Howard, are a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, to present at that meeting.

THOS. BENEDICT, Clerk.

Torrington, August 7, 1846.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Ministerial Con-

The best mode of presenting the subject of Slavery to the Slaves, is by the use of the *Slave's Friend*, by G. B. Gould. Christian Patience - L. Mozzy. Matt. 11:11 - A. C. Whit. Skeleton by each member of the Conference on Rev. 22:9, "Worship God." Members not present return their Bibles to the Agents. A. E. Denison, alternate, J. B. Gould.

me in the donation of thirty dollars, by which I am
"constituted a Member for Life of the American and
Foreign Bible Society," has been received with deep and
lively interest. And I do hereby thank you heartily for
this token of kind regard to me, and in behalf of the
Society to the interests of which your beneficence is de-
voted. You have my prayers, and the Society also with
which I am thus united. WM. S. KNAPP.
Bloomfield, July, 1846

NEW BOOKS.
PUBLISHED by the New English Sunday School Union.

THE TEACHER'S REQUEST; or Suggestions on the Pedagogic Study of the Holy Scriptures, in a Series of Letters to a Bible Class. Cloth, 15 cents.

PARENTAL DISCIPLINE, an Essay on the Duty of Parents by their own training, to form the habits and characters of their Children, in order to the success of Sabbath Schools. By Rev. N. Colver. Cloth, 12 1-2 cents.

CHARLOTTE MACKENZIE; or the Little Scholar from the Little Class. By L. L. H. Cloth, 15 cents.

THE FISHERMAN'S BOAT, or Lessons in Kindness. From the German. 162 pages, cloth, 12 cents.

"The translator submits it to her young readers with confidence."

soldier who was in the battle of Waterloo. Cloth, price
15 cents.

THE NATURAL AND EDUCATED PHYSICIAN
DR. W. HUTCHINS CARTER,
 40, 46 Main st., near the South Congregational Church, (justly celebrated for his skill in removing chronic diseases) would be glad to say to the numerous patients and the afflicted generally, that from the almost continual importunity of those who have witnessed his wonderful success in removing chronic diseases, he has cheerfully and gratuitously remained in the city of Hartford one year longer. He deems it his duty and needs to commend himself to the afflicted, as hundreds (in the city and vicinity) are now ready to testify to what he has done for them, and furthermore he has received a large number of prominent certificates which may (at any time) be examined, at his office, No. 40 Main st., next door of the South Congregational Church. We have seen him prescribe for above seven hundred patients, and a large number of them are doing well; a large number have been completely

could do nothing for; obstinate chronic renal difficulties that had resisted the use of all common physicians.— He has enjoyed a cured chronic Rheumatism (Female) that had resisted the skill of physicians of the north and south. He has cured the Dropsy, The Dolereux, Salt Rheum, Cutaneous Eruptions of long standing, Piles, the Doctor never fails to cure: Liver Complaints, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, will guarantee to cure; Palpitation of the Heart, and various difficulties; Gravely continual constipation; Dyspepsia, &c. &c. all chronic diseases the Doctor will contend with and subdue if there is virtue enough in the remedial agents which the God of nature has so richly spread that over every mountain, hill, plain, valley, field and forest, for the use of man.

Dr. Carter's remedial agents are purely vegetable, carefully selected and compounded with due regard to

[illegible]

may think it judicious to call on him for medical aid.
Dr. Carter (please bear in mind) will remain in Hartford one year from April 1st, 1846, and possibly longer certainly, until April 1847.
N. B. Cancer, Tumors, Wens, and all serofulous difficulties removed with the greatest facility, whenever they are moveable.
Those who cannot visit him at his residence, can send a minute written description of their symptoms, and medicine will be prescribed with due regard to each case.
All medicines paid for when prescribed and delivered. All letters directed to Dr. Carter, must be pre-paid, otherwise they will not be taken from the office.
May 1st, 1846. Tps

FROM RAROTONGA.—DREADFUL HURRICANE.—By the arrival of the whale-ship Mary Ann, Captain Bonney, of Fair Haven, at this port last evening, we have received from the Rev. Mr. Buzacott,

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Class. By L. L. H. C. GERMAN'S BOAT; or, the German. 168 pages. The author submits it to her young friends, that its simple beauties will interest boys, while the boys will fail to improve their language. **ERLOO SOLDIER**. An interesting account of the life of a soldier in the battle of Waterloo.

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.
Address of a Dying Wife, with her Husband's Response.

The following is a free translation of some affecting lines, written in his native tongue, by one of our German brethren, recently bereaved of his excellent and amiable wife.

Hearken! the clock doth sound!
The time I feel is nigh—
A grave for me is found—
I break each tender tie.
How gladly now with thee
Could I on earth remain—
Yet we must sever be,
For death must part us twain.

Hearken! the clock doth sound!
The dear ones at my side
Mine arms have circled round:
Oh! be thou now their guide!
Teach them that path to tread,
The crown of life to gain,
For surely God hath said
That none should seek to vain.

This was thy last request:
Oh! plant the seed of truth
Deep in each tender breast
Now, in the spring of youth,
Oh! let it be thine aim
Their minds so to illumine,
That they may seek true Wisdom's flame,
And with good deeds may bloom.

And now, all is o'er,
The wish and wisher gone,
Death came unto our door,
And we are left to mourn
Since that unhappy day.
We all are scattered far,
Bereaved of that bright star
Which beamed our guiding star!

And yet my heart ascending
Above that earthly grief
Firmly on faith depending,
Finds for its fears relief—
For now thou art in Heaven
Free from all earthly care;
To Christ thy heart was given—
Yes! thou art happy there.

Oh! let thy spirit glorious
On my path forward shine,
That o'er life's ills victorious
My steps may follow thine;
Yes! be my endeavor,
If God the power will give,
From henceforth and forever
After thy wish to live.

From the Sentinel & Witness.
Lines on the death of Mrs. Harriet M. Putnam,
Who died July 18th, 1846.

BY REV. T. P. ABELL.
Gone in the silent morning smile
Of life's uncertain day,
Gone to a better Home the while
From our dear hearts away—
Gone where the weary are at rest,
In the green gardens of the West.

We saw thee drink the bitter cup
While pain her vigils kept;
We saw thee yield thy spirit up
As nature drooped, and slept;
Nor murmur came of dread or doubt,
As Earth's fair pictures faded out.

A cypress wreath! for ties are riven,
Hallowed by hopes of years;
And for thee, to fond hearts, is given
The heritage of tears—
The grief-gloom struggling souls put on,
When their idols to dust have gone.

Farwell! Hours to memory known,
Scenes brightened by thy love,
Kind deeds along thy life-path strown,
Thy faith-pointings above,
Shall comfort us in thoughts of thee,
Dweller in the Home of the free!

Religious & Moral.

Disproportionate Mortality

OF FEMALE ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES; ITS CAUSE AND PREVENTIVES.
(Concluded.)

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the Report, (given in last week's Secretary,) of the acting Board which relates to the deaths of members and missionaries of the General Board, would respectfully present the following report.

In the removal of the Rev. Stephen Chapin, one of the Vice Presidents of the Board of Managers, and formerly President of Columbian College, (D. C.) God has taken from us a brother eminently grave, judicious, devout, and consistent. The slow deliberation which chose, and seemed to weigh and poise his words, marked his conduct as well. His was the kindly and healing spirit of the peace-maker. A life of steady usefulness was crowned with a death which, though lingering, was one of peaceful triumph. Among our missionary laborers there have fallen, at home, David Green, a native assistant in the Ottawa Mission; and abroad, Rev. Joseph Foulhouse, a native preacher of the French Mission. But the chief ravages of death have been among the missionary sisters in the service of the Board. In our European Missions, our brethren Oncken, at Hamburg, and Lehmann, at Berlin, have been bereaved of their wives; and in the Asiatic Missions, death has gathered during the year Mrs. Sarah B. Judson, Mrs. Ann P. G. Abbott, and Mrs. Maria D. Ingalls, of the Borneo and Karen Missions, and Mrs. Judith L. Jones, of the Siamese. Many homes have thus been darkened; and many children are left destitute of a mother's watchful tenderness. The departed have laid them down on heathen shores, occupying for Christ and his Israel the lands of paganism, long his promised inheritance, as the body of Jacob took possession, by anticipation, of the promised Canaan for Israel, his posterity. Or, buried in distant isles of the sea, or in mid

ocean, their voyage of suffering that had sought America, found Heaven; and they have traced for our churches along the path of their voyage, and in the place of their last repose, new lines of sympathy with the far-removed and the destitute, and new bonds of obligation attaching us to those idolatrous people, for whose sake these heroic women have suffered, pined, and died. These ocean graves have reared pillars along the deep, pointing the way for us, the churches of the West, to the wide and teeming East, and claiming for its idolatrous millions new conscripts and fresh sacrifices for the war in which they fell, the sacred war of invasion Christ is waging on the oldest seats of Satan. Among the many daughters who have done well, it was invidious to draw distinctions; yet all must know that in the list of missionary sisters, thus lost to us, were some of eminent devotedness and usefulness. Two of those thus taken, died on their homeward way; and the bitterness of the bereavement was exasperated by the thought, that an earlier voyage to their native shores might, in the judgment of physicians and friends, have lengthened out their days, and restored their waning strength.

No dispensation of our Father's providence is without motive on his part, or without meaning for us. In the special mortality befalling the female members of our missions at this juncture and crisis in our history, God may have significant lessons. We stand at the point where the Triennial Convention, our old organization, joins the American Baptist Missionary Union, our new framework for combined action in foreign missions. In the crisis of our passage from the old system, now ready to vanish away, to the new and untried one which is to replace it, in the very isthmus that unites the old alliance and the new, the known past and the unknown future of our missionary history, God has planted these missionary graves. Besides the calming and healing influence which the intrusion of death should shed over all scenes of excitement and debate, God may be also summoning us to reconsider some of our views and plans as to missionary labor.

The remarks of your Secretary's report upon the great comparative mortality amongst our female missionaries, and upon the bearings of missionary toil on the health and life of that sex, are evidently the fruit of long and careful thought; and those remarks your Committee, without pledging themselves to the recommendation of any specific course upon the subject, would commend to the earnest consideration of the churches. Others of our missionary sisters, who yet survive, may see their hold on life daily becoming more slender and frail; and if, by aught to be done on their part or on ours, these may be snatched from impending death, the effort should be made. It is but their just due, and we owe it to them as Christians, and as men. If there be aught in our plans of labor abroad, or aught in the expectations of the churches at home, that may but seem to have imposed needless and cruel burdens upon the delicate frame and acute sensibilities of woman, such evil needs to be searched out and remedied. Our whole missionary work has been a mere series of tentative experiments, groping towards the best possible form of employing effort, funds, and life, in the work of evangelization. We are not to consider past methods as standards, so much as experiments.

It is not for a Committee, in the brief period allotted them, and amid the crowding cares of the present meeting, to pronounce, with any degree of confidence, on this question; still less, now, to submit any system of rules with regard to the degree of labor to be expected from our missionary sisters. This labor, at some of the stations and in its present form, is excessive. Besides her duties to her husband and children, as the presiding spirit of the home, the wife, the mother, the housewife, and the nurse, many of our devoted sisters have grafted upon all these cares, the task of two school-mistresses, overseeing the education of their own children in one language, and of the children of the heathen in another. With all these, they have had the additional duty of perfecting themselves in the tongue of their adopted country, and have labored, some of them, earnestly and successfully, as translators and writers in that tongue. Add to these the care of correspondence with friends at home; withhold the aid and sympathy which the Christian woman at home finds in friends and skilful and conscientious servants; but which she must generally forego abroad; and then, it must be seen that singular strength is needed to meet claims so various, and that ordinary health can scarce withstand the pressure and corrosion of cares so keen and so constant.

Now if, which we do not assert, there have been an error in the mission estimate of duty, let it be remedied. Let the duties assumed be fewer, or let them be divided among a larger number of laborers, reinforcing with female teachers and other assistants, the missionary families of each considerable station. If there have been an undue and continuous tension of the mind, and an imprisonment of the body within the precincts of the dwelling, and a neglect of that exercise in the open air, which, at some hours of the day, is needful for health in all climates, in the sultry South no less than in the chilling North, then time should be systematically devoted by our missionary sisters to such exercise, with the same conscientious punctuality with which they would prepare the daily meal, or offer the daily sacrifice of prayer and praise. If, again, the body and mind have been allowed no relaxation, it is an error, not only injurious to the laborer herself, but to her household and the churches

in whose service she has gone forth, and the disastrous results of that error must soon appear in sinking spirits and blighted health. David Brainerd had forbidden himself all recreation, until it was prescribed, too late, by his physician; and, then, he found to his surprise, as he records it, that in such hours of recreation he enjoyed peculiar communion with his God. The bow must be unstrung at times, or it will soon lose all power. Christ himself, with his disciples, retired into the wilderness when he and they had been long thronged and harassed by the multitude. Missionaries are but men and women; and need study the laws of health as to exercise in the open air, and as to occasional and innocent relaxation. And if, in the judgment of dispassionate and experienced friends, a temporary return to their native climate be indispensable to dissipate gathering malady, such return should be prompt whenever it has become necessary.

But that this return in quest of health may be prompt and cheerful, on the part of our missionary sisters, it must be cheerfully welcomed on the part of the churches at home. The feeling has been prevalent, (your Committee themselves do not disclaim their share in it,) that our missionaries, few as they are, and great as is their work, should not, except in rare instances, quit the foreign station and interrupt their work, to revisit their native land. Yet Mrs. Ann Haseltine Judson and Mrs. Wade, in their visits to this country, not only obtained a recruit of health for themselves, but also contributed greatly to excite and sustain missionary zeal. New friends for the mission were won in the scenes they traversed, and new interest awakened in the minds of its old and attached friends. In the case of the former, one of her hosts, a British Christian of another denomination, testified that her stay in the bosom of his family had brought to his home an explanation of the full force of the Apostle's significant charge, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for in so doing some have entertained angels unawares." And the new interest thus awakened in many quarters, the prayers and aid thus elicited, may be yet again attained by similar visits; and those who come, as meek sufferers, but in quest of returning health, may leave behind among the strangers they have met, a testimony never to be effaced, for missions for the God of missions. Let us not shut the door in the face of such visitors; yet it would be unsafe to invite periodical migrations homeward. This would be to dissipate funds, time, and influence, the zeal of the missionaries perchance also, and certainly the sympathies of the churches.

Yet it may be asked, whether our feelings at home on the subject of returning missionaries are, in any degree, traceable to wrong views. We, perhaps, have leaned to the erection of two rather different standards of obligation, for the Christian at home and the Christian missionary abroad. For church members at home, relaxation and rest, and plenty, are thought, if not indispensable, at least innocent. To the missionary we assign sacrifice, privation, ceaseless toil, and the total and final surrender of his native land. Believing, as our churches generally, and probably with justice do, that the missionary should enlist for life, does it follow, that necessary visits homeward should be forbidden him? If so, by what right do private Christians or their pastors, at home, take their seasons of respite and repose, sit in their ceiled houses, and subdivide labor, and enlist in many channels the aid and influence of many helpers, in our Sabbath schools, and in our pastoral charges, and in the walks of daily industry? Is it not possible that we ask too much from the missionary, or that we allow too much to ourselves? Yet our Christ bids us, and our law binds us; whether we toil at home, or in the far, dark East. We err, perhaps, on both sides, in too much strictness and in too much laxness. We are too strict with the missionary and too lax with ourselves. The feeling thus cherished may be virtually akin to that Pharisaism which binds heavy burdens on other men's shoulders, but touches them not with a helping finger. It is, substantially, the error as to Christian obligation embodied in the moral code of the Romish church. That community recognizes two grades of Christian virtue, and duty, and sanctity. One is for the man of the cloister, who must sacrifice everything. The other is for the man of the world, who may indulge himself in everything. Such rules of duty, besides their being without the basis of any scriptural warrant, injure the churches at home by the self-pleasing which they foster; and they place also the missionary abroad in a false position. Like the confessors of the early ages of the Christian church, they are invited and bribed even, as it were, by the churches at home to consider themselves a holier class of men; and it might be expected of them to assume, like those confessors of the early centuries, paramount authority over other Christians in questions of doctrine and discipline, because of their larger sacrifices and their peculiar share of sufferings. Let us go back to the recognition of one standard for the missionary at our outposts, and for his brother who abides at home by the staff; inasmuch as Christ left but one law for the entire household.

Yet knowing, as our missionary friends must, how far this feeling prevails in the churches at home, and how just also, with certain limits, may be the dislike of frequent returns, they would, of course, if the Board on further consultation should invite such voyages homeward, counsel the return of an invalid female missionary, only when it is the judgment of all the members of the mission station, that such return is needed. And it might be well to require, also, the certificate of an European physician, in those regions where such physician is accessible, attesting the grave nature of the disease, and recommending the voyage as indispensable to relief or recovery.

A mother's health may suffer from her apprehension for her children, in danger of soon being left to the stranger's care. The very strength of her parental devotedness may be sapping her vital powers. The time may soon be, or some even think it already come, when it becomes a question for the churches to ponder, whether they owe no peculiar duties to the children, whose mothers have perished in the missionary work. Carried by parental zeal to lands, where, from their cradles, they have been visited with peculiar sacrifices and beset by peculiar snares, they are brought back motherless and strangers, to a land where they have comparatively no rights and no kin, because a parent's Christian zeal renounced country and kindred for herself and her offspring. Such children are aliens, not only to the land where their mother was buried beside some heathen fane, but even to the land where that mother was born, under the shadow, perchance, of some Christian sanctuary. Did not the churches, in accepting the parent's heroic sacrifice, pledge themselves by just implication, to lessen all that was possible of the sorrows and the evils befalling the children, as the consequence of that sacrifice? In sending out brethren and sisters to warn the pagan against idols, and against the hideous human sacrifices with which those idols were propitiated, against casting children to Gunga, and against slaughtering them for Kulee, do we require of these brethren and sisters, it may be asked, as a recompense for their fidelity, to send their own children to this country, motherless and perhaps fatherless, to run the gauntlet of a world's cold charities and its crowding snares? Is not this almost asking our missionaries to make their children to pass, as did Israel, through the fire unto Moloch? If these babes are orphans, in consequence of toils which we have asked and accepted, how far can we become parents to them? Our British brethren, of the London Missionary Society, have an institution at least for the daughters of missionaries, and their education in England. Owe we it not to the times, and to the providential lessons of the times; and to the missionaries now incurring the risk of the like bereavement, to consult, at least, how far God is calling us, in this era of a new organization, to take measures for the education at home of the children of our missionaries dying abroad? If their parents are held to conditions of labor that must, in most cases, leave their children to early orphanage, do we not owe it to the dead and to the living, to become the friends of the fatherless, as the servants of Him who is especially the God and Father of the fatherless?

It is, we observe in conclusion, the impression made on some minds, that the British Christians encourage, more than do the American churches, the occasional return of their missionaries. The justice of this supposition we have not the means of ascertaining. If it be so, it seems anomalous in the practice of the American churches, who are accustomed, far more frequently than their English brethren, to allow to their pastors seasons of repose and of recreation, by travel, even beyond the ocean. Nor have the American churches been suspected to lose, in the energy and usefulness of their pastors, by allowing them this occasional respite from exhausting toil. If due to these the pastors, should it be denied to our foreign missionaries, whose cares, privations, and perils are all greater? A volume, which these our missionaries are instructed to translate, print, among the heathen, is said to contain the precept: "Ye shall have just balances and a just ephah," and to denounce a malediction upon those "making the ephah small and the shekel great." The paragraphs may be interpreted by some to condemn us, for not making great the shekel of the duties of our missionaries, and small the ephah of our own responsibilities, and sacrifices, and sympathies, and gratitude. Will it be safe, in future editions, to curtail or suppress these texts, thus liable to be construed to our discredit; or will it be the wiser method to reform, through all coming times, our own missionary practice into closer conformity with these inspired lessons?

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Your committee have thrown out these suggestions, rather than as settled opinions. Neither the requisite time nor reflection has been allowed us. The deaths in one rank of our missionary laborers have demanded our sympathy. The remarks of the Secretary's report on this subject deserve the most careful consideration; and it is mainly that we may commend them to the earnest and devout examination of the churches, that your committee have made these extended observations.

Far be it from us to counsel a thriftless expenditure of time or of money, either by missionaries, or by the employers of missionaries. All which we would urge is, that life be at least as highly prized as money, and that, to show an undue frugality in the application of the one, we do not use a murderous prodigality in our employment of the other.

All which is respectfully submitted.
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS,
HENRY J. RIPLEY,
BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH,
Committee.

May 20th. 1846.

The Peace of the Soul.

All men seek for peace; but they do not seek it where it is to be found. The world promises peace, but cannot give it. It offers transitory pleasures, but they are not worth the pains they cost. Jesus Christ alone can give peace to man; he cures our passions, and regulates our desires. He comforts us with the hopes of everlasting

bliss; he makes us taste that inward joy, even in pain; and as the spring that produces it is inexhaustible, and the bottom of the soul where it resides, is inaccessible to all the malice of men, it becomes a treasure to the righteous which no one can take from them.

Desire nothing but God, seek him alone and you shall find peace. What is it that is the cause of your uneasiness? Is it poverty, contempt, bad success in your undertakings, inward and outward crosses? Regard all these things as coming from the hand of God, and in reality, blessings in disguise, which he distributes to his friends, and of which he vouchsafes to make you partakers. This will change the face of the world with regard to you, and nothing shall be able to deprive you of your peace.

A SIGN OF COMING TROUBLE.—When the child of God has now arranged his worldly concerns to suit his mind, so that he begins to lean upon earth more and more, and upon Christ less and less, trouble is at hand. For his faithful covenant God will not leave him to settle down in the love of this world, but will pluck away his pillows of earthly comfort and quietness, and compel him to go to his Saviour, weary and heavy laden for rest.—O. Obs.

THE BENEFIT OF NOVELS.—The historical and biographical publications of the Society are needed to cultivate a taste for a healthy and religious literature, and thus crowd out novels—the devils literature—which are emphatically flooding this part of the country.

I asked a mother who told me that she loved to read novels, what benefit she derived from them. She replied, when serious thoughts about death and a future existence troubled her, she would read a novel, and that would banish all her gloomy feelings, and make her as happy as ever.

I asked a man on board a steamboat the same question, and he answered they were good to pass off the time.

I asked another young man to look at some books that I had. He replied, "I have read too many novels to look at such books; one has no taste for such works after he gets into the habit of reading novels."—J. G. Walker, III.

Advertisements.

New Lumber & Coal Yard.

THE undersigned have opened a Lumber and Coal Yard at the corner of State Street, near the Railroad. They have in yard and offer for sale a complete assortment of thoroughly seasoned Eastern and Western Lumber together with Timber, Joist, Scantling, Lath, Shingles, Pickets, &c. We are now receiving the usual variety of Coal for Manufactures and Family use; also, Liverpool and Virginia coal for Blacksmiths' use; all of which will be sold on accommodating terms. Office open from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock. No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Special Notice to Wool Growers.

THE subscriber having been so extensively patronized in the line of exchanging goods for wool, &c. has given up the care of the mill to his brother and son, and will devote his whole attention, the present season, to waiting on customers. He has now on hand and will be constantly supplied through the season a good assortment of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, which he will exchange for wool or cash at wholesale prices. Among which are one hundred pieces of fine State Satinets of various colors, made expressly for farrier's use. Also, wide Domestic Flannels, for sheetings; Scotch Blanketing; Cassimeres; narrow Woolens for common wear.

N. B.—In addition to the above, the subscriber will keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of American, English, and French Broadcloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Trimmings of all kinds; Plaids for ladies wear, shawls and red Flannels, Cotton and Wool Flannels, Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Cotton cloth, Bed Ticking, &c.

Should any one feel of being accommodated, they can leave their wool, and have it manufactured to order, in a workmanlike manner, and at a fair price, either by the yard or on shares. JOSEPH CORLEY, Lebanon, May 27, 1846. 13w12

Monuments.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Marble Manufacturer, of Hartford and Litchfield, Conn., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Hartford, and the public generally, that he has opened an establishment at 223 Main Street, (directly opposite Union Hotel), where he will manufacture at the lowest possible prices, all kinds of MONUMENTS and GRAVE STONES, of the best American and Foreign Marble.

CHURCH TABLES, CHIMNEY PIECES, MANTLES, CENTRAL TABLES, BEDROOM and COUNTER TOPS, and every article in stone or marble, in the most skillful manner, and in the most durable style of workmanship.

All persons in want of any kind of work in the marble line, are respectfully requested to call and examine his styles of workmanship before purchasing elsewhere.

Monuments delivered to any yard in the city, free of charge. Sept. 5. 1846. 18w26

THOMAS ADAMS, MARBLE MANUFACTURER, of American and Foreign Marble, of Hartford and Litchfield, Conn., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Hartford, and the public generally, that he has opened an establishment at 223 Main Street, (directly opposite Union Hotel), where he will manufacture at the lowest possible prices, all kinds of MONUMENTS and GRAVE STONES, of the best American and Foreign Marble.

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Books and Stationery.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large assortment of School, Standard and Miscellaneous books, which with a great variety of Stationery, will be sold on reasonable terms.

Merchants, School Committees, Teachers, Library Companies, &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. BELKNAP & HAMERSLEY, No. 150 Main Street. 4w17

Removal.

M. R. MONDS, grateful for the patronage he has received, respectfully informs his friends that he has removed to No. 6 Adams Street, where he will continue to give instruction on the PIANO FORTE and ORGAN.

Pupils wishing instruction on the latter instrument will have the advantage of receiving their lessons on a very superior Organ, built in London, and containing a considerable variety of stops—which he has put up for this purpose, in his present residence. Pupils attended at their residence, if desired.

Reference is kindly permitted to—
Rev. L. H. SIGOURNEY,
Rev. J. H. HAYES, D. D.,
Rev. R. R. RAYMOND,
GEORGE BEACH, Esq.,
E. E. MACEY, Esq., M. D.,
all of whom give instruction also in the French Language, and in Pencil and Water-color Drawing. Sept. 11. 1846. 18w27

CHARLES JUDD, BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, No. 26 ASYLUM STREET, HARTFORD, CONN. Old Books rebound for Libraries and private individuals, in a neat and substantial manner, at the shortest notice.

BURR & SMITH, Book and Job Printers, 184 1-2 Main-st.

Historical Question Book.
A QUESTION BOOK of Scripture History, for the use of Schools and Families. By J. RIPLEY, Professor in Newton Theological Institution. Written for the New England S. S. Union, and revised by the Committee of Publication. CONCORDIA.

First Period.—The creation, the temptation and fall of Adam and Eve, Abel killed by his brother Cain, the flood, the dispersion of mankind over the face of the earth.

Second Period.—The settlement of Abraham in Canaan, the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, Abraham's removal to Padan-Aram, his return to Canaan, Joseph made Governor of Egypt, the removal of Jacob and all his family from Canaan to Egypt.

Third Period.—The preservation of Moses from the destruction of the Israelites from Egypt, the law on Mt. Sinai, the Israelites' journey in the wilderness, the death of Moses, the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan under Joshua.

Fourth Period.—The appointment of Kings to rule the people, the appointment of Kings to rule the people, the appointment of Kings to rule the people, the appointment of Kings to rule the people.

Fifth Period.—From the Babylonian captivity to the return of the Jews to Jerusalem.

First Period.—The birth of John the Baptist, the birth of Jesus Christ, the removal of Jesus from Judah to Egypt, the visit of the Magi to the infant Jesus, the flight into Egypt, the ministry of John the Baptist, and the baptism of Jesus.

Second Period.—The temptation of Jesus, the trial of Jesus, the crucifixion and death of Christ, the resurrection of Jesus, the ascension of Jesus, the coming of the Holy Spirit, the influence of the Holy Spirit, the influence of the Holy Spirit, the influence of the Holy Spirit.

Third Period.—The resurrection of Christ from the dead, the ascension of Christ to heaven, the coming of the Holy Spirit, the influence of the Holy Spirit, the influence of the Holy Spirit, the influence of the Holy Spirit.

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